

Almost a quarter million evacuees have traveled to Texas. Seventeen thousand of which have come to Dallas. This is an extremely traumatic situation. Many of these individuals are looking for missing family and friends. Most do not know if or when they will be able to return home.

The one bright spot is the thousands of Americans who have opened their hearts to volunteer time and money. I truly believe it is the personal efforts that make the greatest impact.

During this time of tragedy many heroes have emerged. Local residents, churches, and businesses in Dallas have overwhelmingly offered assistance.

The efforts of those who are volunteering their time at Dallas area shelters have made an immeasurable impact. In addition, many Texans have offered jobs or opened their homes to evacuated families.

I know that the generous spirit of Texans and of all Americans will help to aid this transition. When these dislocated people return to their communities, immediate economic opportunities should be given to them first so they can rebuild.

Mr. Speaker, we now look towards this Administration to exhibit the same type of sacrifice and humanity that countless Americans and charities have displayed.

I question those policies that stretched those National Guard units that could have rendered more immediate aid in New Orleans and elsewhere. First responders have not been given the tools they need. And this Administration drastically underfunded the Army Corps of Engineers, who are responsible for maintaining the levees surrounding New Orleans.

It is time to acknowledge our dependence on fossil fuels—whether foreign or domestic—which set the stage for further economic displacement ahead.

It is neither premature nor unpatriotic to raise questions as the federal government recovers its footing after an initially dismal performance. The point is that even though the government is now showing signs of progress, much work remains.

I can assure the Administration we, as Members of CSC, will do our best to work with them towards fulfilling our commitment to the American citizens.

I will be offering a comprehensive education appropriations bill along with Congressman HINOJOSA. There are currently 160,000 displaced students as a result of Hurricane Katrina. The Texas Education Agency predicts that as many as 70,000 displaced students will enter Texas schools this year.

This bill sets up a \$500 million fund for displaced students within the Department of Education. From this fund, states will receive \$3,000 for each displaced student that enters their school systems. This money will provide funding for additional classrooms, teachers, books, and supplies. These young people have been through a traumatic experience and providing a safe stable school environment is vital.

I will also introduce a bill that would call on the Department of Health and Human Services to ensure that the displaced survivors of Hurricane Katrina and first responders receive the mental health services they need.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, think of the incredible stress these people are experiencing.

There is anxiety. There is depression. There is a sense of hopelessness.

I am a former nurse, and I worked in the mental health sector. I feel strongly that these displaced individuals, many of whom are left with nothing, desperately need mental health services to address the trauma they have endured.

This bill will call upon Health and Human Services and the Department of Justice to address those needs. Mental health should not be forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, the Federal Emergency response to this calamity was disappointing. When I visited my District in Dallas and saw the suffering of many displaced individuals, I was struck at how far-reaching and long-term these issues will be. Let us make good legislative decisions to help them in the best way possible.

Mr. JEFFERSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to reclaim my time to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KIRK). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### COMING TOGETHER FOR THE VICTIMS OF HURRICANE KATRINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I hope that as my colleagues have spoken now for almost an hour, the American people will understand the depth of passion and concern that we are now experiencing as Members of the United States Congress.

In particular, I want to acknowledge the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JEFFERSON) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) for the devastation that they have experienced in their districts and simply suggest that this is not a question of "I's" and "me's," but it is a time now for "me's" and, if you will, "us's," a time for America to come together, and a time for us to stand steadfast and to be able to be the wind beneath the wings of those survivors.

I will also say, Mr. Speaker, that it is not a time to shy away from the critical questions that need to be asked and answered.

There are many people now today that had homes and had a sense of comfort and might now be sitting with their family around a television set, just finishing dinner, going out, coming back in. But, Mr. Speaker, the bottom line is, they had a home. And unfortunately tonight, as we stand in this wonderful testament to democracy, we have Americans who have experienced a brutal and unending disaster in their lives.

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And so I come today most of all to offer my deepest sympathy for the ones who lost their lives, and my deepest expression of concern to the survivors. And they are survivors. For those of us who watched in utter shock the events of the last week, what an opportunity to come face to face in my own city of Houston with the survivors. What an opportunity to be able to see the greatest expression of charitable output, if you will, by the city of Houston and Harris County, as people worked day in and day out, first working with no road map, no structure on how to receive hundreds and hundreds of buses and thousands of people, almost 1,700 in one night, coming, individuals with the same clothing that they had on, suffering from overexposure, water, fear, trauma, individuals who had come from the Superdome and ultimately the Convention Center who thought they had been abandoned with no food, no water and no clothing and disaster amongst them.

These individuals survived, and they came with a resilient spirit, and they buoyed the volunteers, and they buoyed the leadership of our city and Harris County. They worked to improve the conditions of the Dome, albeit as I walked and saw the throngs of people and sometimes the despair in senior citizens begging to go home, as they sat by the wheelchair of an elderly person, sitting with no clothing, people looking for their loved ones, holding up signs, where is my daughter, where is my son, my grandmother, my mother, my husband, my wife; doctors coming in in throngs from the medical center and all around the community; clothing being brought time after time. It was an amazing outpouring, but yet there was despair.

But still, the volunteers in Houston kept meeting and meeting and meeting, recognizing that they could not give up as well. And now the George R. Brown Convention Center, opening its doors with people and wonderful sites for the children and libraries and the medical MASH unit.

And we have gotten better, Mr. Speaker. We know how to do it now. And these are, in fact, our brothers and sisters. And, yes, there is something to the story of the Good Samaritan. We are, in fact, not doers of the deed, but we do it; and we understand what it means.

But at the same time we rejoice that there are survivors, we must recognize that there must be an inquiry. And as we speak, I am writing legislation entitled the Katrina Inquiry Commission, because we remember the 9/11 Commission, and we are grateful for it.

I am also associated with writing legislation that will drop tomorrow that provides relief for the survivors, so that if they are in bankruptcy, none of the benefits from the Federal Government can be used to discharge debts.

We are also looking to provide more technology and working with FEMA

right now for the technology to help speed up the reunification of families. We are asking for more personnel on the ground and more resources so that we can put FEMA personnel in units like the Prince Center on Jensen Drive, doing an excellent job, just open their doors and allow people in; the Thurgood Marshall Center is a school in the North Forest Independent School District; and St. Peter Clavier.

Mr. Speaker, I know that we can do better for the children. We can do better for our community. But certainly America knows that we can do better in the future. But right now, as we work toward this, we must draw together. We must insist, as we work together in the Congressional Black Caucus, that the people know that we have not abandoned them.

I rise tonight with my colleagues eight days after Hurricane Katrina devastated parts of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. I want to especially thank Congressmen JEFFERSON and THOMPSON who have displayed great courage and resolve to help their constituents through the aftermath of this natural disaster. In my Congressional District in Houston tens of thousands of evacuees are being sheltered and fed. In fact, Americans throughout this country are stepping up to help those affected by this disaster. It demonstrates that once again in our darkest hour that we have united as a nation to help our brothers and sisters who now seek to rebuild their lives.

As we stand here tonight in Congress we must find steps to move forward to help those affected by this disaster and to try to prevent such an ineffective response from taking place again. I plan to introduce a number of legislative measures that will seek to alleviate the suffering of the survivors of the most devastating natural disaster in modern American history. I along with my Judiciary colleagues led by Ranking Member CONYERS will introduce legislation to protect the hundreds of thousands of families and small businesses financially devastated by Hurricane Katrina from being penalized by debtor provisions contained in the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005, scheduled to take effect on October 17, 2005. This legislation is based in part on an amendment I offered at the markup of the Bankruptcy bill. We expect a Senate counterpart to be introduced this week as well.

We are concerned that just as survivors of Hurricane Katrina are beginning to rebuild their lives, the new bankruptcy law will result in a further and unintended financial whammy. Unfortunately, the new law is likely to have the consequence of preventing devastated families from being able to obtain relief from massive and unexpected new financial obligations they are incurring by forcing them to repay their debt with income they no longer have, but which is counted by the law.

Our bill makes several important adjustments. First, it would specify that individuals who are victims of natural disasters, and who incurred a substantial portion of their debt as a result of that disaster, are not subject to the "means test" and therefore cannot be forced into burdensome repayment plans. Although the current law includes an exception to the means test if the debtor can demonstrate "special circumstances," qualifying for such an

exemption will be quite costly and burdensome, and require numerous detailed filings and legal certifications. This is the last thing a hurricane victim should need to worry about. Since the current bankruptcy law counts all income earned in the six months prior to the bankruptcy as part of future income, this means that hurricane victims who have lost their jobs will be considered high income debtors who are presumed to be abusing the bankruptcy system. This is obviously absurd; so our bill gives the hurricane victims an automatic carve out, as we already do for certain categories of veterans.

Second, it would specify that disaster relief payments are not counted as part of income for purposes of calculating repayment plans. These are one time, limited payments, and should not result in a hurricane victim being treated as a high income debtor. Just as we excluded Social Security, compensation for victims of war crimes, and terrorism payments from current monthly income, we also should exclude these payments as part of the calculation of relevant income.

Third, our bill would give the court the discretion to extend certain deadlines for businesses devastated by Hurricane Katrina, to insure that a business is not inadvertently forced to liquidate—and lay off workers—as a result of an arbitrary deadline. Other key provisions of our bill would:

Exempt from the requirement of completing credit counseling and credit education in order to get a discharge debtors who cannot complete those requirements because of a natural disaster (a similar exemption is provided under the bankruptcy law for individuals serving in military combat zones and people who are disabled or incompetent);

Exempt victims of natural disasters from the provisions of the new law that make it easier for landlords to lift the automatic stay and evict their tenants who are in bankruptcy;

Exempt victims of natural disasters whose records are likely lost or destroyed from the more onerous paperwork and documentation requirements of the new law; and

Provide additional filing options for debtors who have relocated or are otherwise unable due to a natural disaster to file in the venue designated by law.

The legislation we plan to introduce will prevent new bankruptcy provisions from having adverse and unintended consequences for the hundreds of thousands of individuals now facing financial ruin by providing needed flexibility for victims of natural disasters in bankruptcy proceedings.

I also plan to introduce a bill that will provide tax breaks for individuals who take in evacuees into their home. These people are stepping up to provide shelter and relief to their fellow Americans and I believe it is certainly proper to encourage this behavior through the implementation of tax breaks.

In addition, I propose legislation that will grant a minimum of 20,000 two-year tenant-based housing assistance vouchers for Katrina's victims, together with transportation and relocation assistance to be used where necessary. These vouchers should be administered by local housing agencies presently administering HUD-funded Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher assistance, which are located in or near the areas hardest hit by Katrina. These agencies are already positioned to provide housing assistance and can play an ex-

tremely helpful role meeting the immediate housing needs of Katrina's victims. This legislation would also allow the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to issue a wide range of statutory and regulatory waivers in order to most effectively and flexibly utilize HUD resources to meet the needs of victims.

Finally, I am calling for the establishment of a Commission to study the genesis of the devastation caused by the hurricane. We need a 9/11 style commission to know everything that took place. In addition, I am calling for the establishment of a position of an ombudsman for FEMA in order to provide proper oversight. Without a proper investigation we can not get all the answers and without the answers we can not provide the necessary legislation and oversight needed to try to prevent this kind of human suffering from happening again in the future.

#### HONORING CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM REHNQUIST

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KIRK). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the recognition, and I rise this evening to discuss a man and a history on the bench, judicial bench, that probably will be recorded as one of the great careers in the legal profession in the history of the United States. I am referring to Chief Justice William Rehnquist.

Today we laid to rest Chief Justice William Rehnquist, who has served this country and served it well for many, many years. Justice Rehnquist is going to be sorely missed by the citizens of this country. His wisdom and his leadership and his all-around ability to unite and work with every faction of the Supreme Court has been an inspiration to all of the citizens of this country.

He served tirelessly with great wisdom, judgment, and leadership. He leaves behind a legacy as one of the most influential Chief Justices in our Nation's history; and today, in sadness, we bid him farewell, and we say to Justice Rehnquist, job well done.

A native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, William Rehnquist grew up in the nearby suburb of Shorewood. His father, the son of Swedish immigrant parents, worked as a paper salesman, and his mother as a multilingual professional translator.

I come from a part of Texas which has a large Swedish heritage, and I am sure that Justice Rehnquist got his base principles established by that Swedish heritage that he grew up in.

After service in World War II with the Army Air Corps from 1943 to 1946, and with the assistance of the GI Bill, Rehnquist earned bachelor's and master's degrees in political science from Stanford University, finishing in 1948. In 1950 he received a master's degree in government from Harvard. Rehnquist later returned to Stanford University